

Introductory Pāḷi Course

by

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Vandanā

Salutation to the Buddha

*Namo Tassa Bhagavato Arahato
Sammā Sambuddhassa*

Homage to the Blessed One, the Perfected
One, the Fully Enlightened One.

Lesson 10

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Revision: What have we learnt so far?

1. Declension of Masculine, *Akārānta* Nouns

阳性名词的曲用

Declension: *nara* (man)

<i>Vibhātti</i>	Case	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i>	Sub.	Nar <i>o</i>	Nar <i>ā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i>	Obj.	Nar <i>aṃ</i>	Nar <i>e</i>
<i>Tatīyā/ Karaṇa</i>	Ins. –by, with, through	Nar <i>ena</i>	Nar <i>ebhi</i> / Nar <i>ehi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i>	Dat. –to, for	Nar <i>āya</i> / Nar <i>assa</i>	Nar <i>ānaṃ</i>
<i>Pañcamī</i>	Abl. –from	Nar <i>ā</i> / Nar <i>amhā</i> / Nar <i>asmā</i>	Nar <i>ebhi</i> / Nar <i>ehi</i>

1.6 Genitive or Possessive Case (of)

Chatṭhī

属格

Declension of Genitive Case (of)

Chaṭṭhī 属格阳性名词的曲用

- The case ending **–ssa** is added to the stem to form the **Genitive Case singular**
- The case ending **–ānaṃ** is added to form the **Genitive Case plural**
- A noun thus inflected expressed the idea **“belonging to”, “of”**
- It is like the **“s”** in English
- Usually denoted as **“Gen.”**
- Declension is similar to the Dative Case (to, for)

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>nara</i> (man)	<i>nara</i> + <i>ssa</i> = <i>nara</i> <i>ssa</i> (of the man; the man's)	<i>nara</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>narānaṃ</i> (of the men; the men's)
<i>dhīvara</i> (fisherman)	<i>dhīvara</i> + <i>ssa</i> = <i>dhīvara</i> <i>ssa</i> (of the fisherman; the fisherman's)	<i>dhīvara</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>dhīvarānaṃ</i> (of the fishermen; the fishermen's)

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>tāpasa</i> (hermit)	<i>tāpasa</i> + <i>ssa</i> = <i>tāpasassa</i> (of the hermit; the hermit's)	<i>tāpasa</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>tāpasānaṃ</i> (of the hermits; the hermits')
<i>amacca</i> (minister)	<i>amacca</i> + <i>ssa</i> = <i>amaccassa</i> (of the minister; the minister's)	<i>amacca</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>amaccānaṃ</i> (of the ministers; the ministers')

Pāḷi Stem: *dhīvara* (fisherman)

<i>dhīvara</i> fisherman	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i> (Sub.)	<i>dhīvaro</i>	<i>dhīvarā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i> (Obj.)	<i>dhīvaram</i>	<i>dhīvare</i>
<i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i> (Ins.–by, with, through)	<i>dhīvarena</i>	<i>dhīvarebhi /</i> <i>dhīvarehi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i> (Dat. – to, for)	<i>dhīvarāya /</i> <i>dhīvarassa</i>	<i>dhīvarānam</i>
<i>Pañcamī</i> (Abl. – from)	<i>dhīvarā / dhīvaramhā /</i> <i>dhīvarasmā</i>	<i>dhīvarebhi /</i> <i>dhīvarehi</i>
<i>Chaṭṭhī</i> (Gen. – of)	<i>dhīvarassa</i>	<i>dhīvarānam</i>

Pāḷi Stem: *amacca* (minister)

<i>amacca</i> minister	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i> (Sub.)	<i>amacco</i>	<i>amaccā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i> (Obj.)	<i>amaccam</i>	<i>amacce</i>
<i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i> (Ins.–by, with, through)	<i>amaccena</i>	<i>amaccebhi</i> / <i>amaccehi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i> (Dat. – to, for)	<i>amaccāya</i> / <i>amaccassa</i>	<i>amaccānam</i>
<i>Pañcamī</i> (Abl. – from)	<i>amaccā/amaccamhā</i> / <i>amaccasmā</i>	<i>amaccebhi</i> / <i>amaccehi</i>
<i>Chaṭṭhī</i> (Gen. – of)	<i>amaccassa</i>	<i>amaccānam</i>

Pāḷi Stem: *dāraka* (child)

<i>dāraka</i> child	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i> (Sub.)	<i>dārako</i>	<i>dārakā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i> (Obj.)	<i>dārakaṃ</i>	<i>dārake</i>
<i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i> (Ins.–by, with, through)	<i>dārakena</i>	<i>dārakebhi / dārakehi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i> (Dat. – to, for)	<i>dārakāya/ dārakassa</i>	<i>dārakānaṃ</i>
<i>Pañcamī</i> (Abl. – from)	<i>dārakā/dārakamhā/ dārakasmā</i>	<i>dārakebhi / dārakehi</i>
<i>Chaṭṭhī</i> (Gen. – of)	<i>dārakassa</i>	<i>dārakānaṃ</i>

Pāḷi Stem: *vejja* (doctor)

<i>vejja</i> doctor	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i> (Sub.)	<i>vejjo</i>	<i>vejjā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i> (Obj.)	<i>vejjaṃ</i>	<i>vejje</i>
<i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i> (Ins.–by, with, through)	<i>vejjena</i>	<i>vejjebhi / vejjehi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i> (Dat. – to, for)	<i>vejjāya/ vejjaṣsa</i>	<i>vejjānaṃ</i>
<i>Pañcamī</i> (Abl. – from)	<i>vejjā/vejjaṃhā/ vejjaṣmā</i>	<i>vejjebhi / vejjehi</i>
<i>Chaṭṭhī</i> (Gen. – of)	<i>vejjaṣsa</i>	<i>vejjānaṃ</i>

Sentence Construction (*vākyā*)

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

Singular

Kassakassa sūkaro dīpaṃ dhāvati.

Cha, Ek Paṭ, Ek Dut, Ek K, Ek

the farmer's | pig | island | runs

The farmer's pig runs to the island.

Plural

Kassakānaṃ sūkarā dīpe dhāvanti.

Cha, Ba Paṭ, Ba Dut, Ba K, Ba

the farmers' | pigs | islands | run

The farmers' pigs run to the islands.

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

1. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Paṭhamā*

Narassa ācariyo gāmaṃ gacchati.

Cha, Ek *Paṭ, Ek* *Dut, Ek* *K, Ek*

the man's | teacher | village | goes

The man's teacher goes to the village.

2. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Dutiyā*

Ācariyo narassa gāmaṃ gacchati.

Paṭ, Ek *Cha, Ek* *Dut, Ek* *K, Ek*

the teacher | the man's | village | goes

The teacher goes to the man's village.

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

3a. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Tatiyā*

Ācariyo narassa puttena gāmaṃ gacchati.

Paṭ, Ek Cha, Ek + Tat, Ek Dut, Ek K, Ek

the teacher | with the man's son | village | goes

The teacher goes to the village with the man's son.

3b. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Karaṇa*

Ācariyo narassa rathena gāmaṃ gacchati.

Paṭ, Ek Cha, Ek + Kar, Ek Dut, Ek K, Ek

the teacher | by the man's chariot | village | goes

The teacher goes to the village by the man's chariot.

Genitive Case (of) *Chaṭṭhī*

4. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Catutthī*

Ācariyo narassa puttāya/puttassa āhāraṃ dadāti.

Paṭ, Ek

the teacher |

Cha, Ek + Cat, Ek

to the man's son |

Dut, Ek

food |

K, Ek

gives

The teacher gives food to the man's son.

5. *Chaṭṭhī* in front of *Pañcamī*

Ācariyo yācakassa narassa puttamhā āhāraṃ dadāti.

Paṭ, Ek

the

teacher |

Cat, Ek

to the

beggar |

Cha, Ek + Pañ, Ek

from the man's

son

Dut, Ek

| food |

K, Ek

gives

The teacher gives food from the man's son to the beggar.